The Contest to be Renewed-The Political Inmeets Involved in the Warfare-Bland's Predletton-Some Good Speeches Seenes in the House at Night-Pluctuations of the Fight and Their Causes - Ten Southern Democrats Against the Bill, and Porty Northern Democrats For It.

Washington, March 27.-The contest over free coinage is by no means settled. To be sure the time allotted for its consideration by he special order from the Committee on Rules has expired. Owing to filibustering, it clapsed before Mr. Bland could get the previous ques-tion ordered upon the passage of the bill. He might have continued the last legislative day indefinitely, but he was apparently satisfied that he could gain no advantage by it. The anti-silver men would fillibuster till the end of the session, if nocessary. The best thing to downs to consent to an adjournment. This would end the legislative day, and leave the bill at the foot of the calendar. But it would not prevent the Committee on Rules from reserting a new special order that would prevent Stibustering and force a vote upon the bill. As it stands it is a drawn battle.

The fight developed some extremely inter-esting features. Four of the five Democratic randidates for Speaker voted with Mr. Bland. They were Messrs, Crisp, Mills, McMillin, and Hatch. Mr. Springer was not present. Both sides claimed that he was in sympathy with them. A large majority of the Democratic members also supported Mr. Bland. The bat-diswas drawn only by the aid of the Republicas It looked as though they were afraid to allow the Democratic majority to pass the bill. Some claimed that if it should pass and the President should veto it before the meeting of the Rational Republican Convention, his act would endanger his renomination. The delegates from the silver States would retailate. There were also indications that the prospects of candidates for the Democratic semination for the Presidency would be ondangered by the action of the House. Indeed Mr. Bland himself beidly declared that the defast of the bill would result in the nomination of Grover Cleveland. He said that it would leave tariff reform the only issue before the monle, and as Mr. Cleveland was the leading pepresentative of that issue his nomination rould be assured. The South would line itself with the East in his favor, and to use Mr. Bland's words, "walk over New York."

Whether this is true or not, the silver mer were delighted to find that Mr. Rockwell, who represents the Elmira district, was voting with them. The two Brock includes also voted for free coinage, while William L. Wilson of West Virginia voted against it. The majority of Bland's supporters were from the South, and

of Bland's supporters were from the South, and it is difficult to see how they could ally themselves with the men who were conspicuous in defeating their hopes.

There was another significant fact. Both Senator Brice and Senator Palmer were on the Boor of the House at different times while he battle was in progress. They were watching the vote with deep interest. When Senator-leet Mills of Texas voted with Mr. Bland he was not congrainated by Congressmen Hoar and Williams. While supporting Mills in caucus for the Speakership they refused to vote for the nomine in the House upon the ground that he was for free silver. It is now apparent that Mr. Mills will not take his seat in the Senger unit the silver question is settled in the to until the silver question is settled in the

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House.
There was another interesting feature in the fight. Southern Democrats claimed that if the bill was lost it would endanger Democratic supremacy in the South. It would revive and strengthen the Farmers' Alliance and lead to the loss of, many bemocrate, districts in that section. Northern Democrats, on the other hand, asserted that if the bill was carried, it would endanger many a Northern Congress district now represented by a Democrat. An Eastern member declared that if the silver men won the fight not a New England Democrat would be returned to Congress, except Joe O'Nell of Boston.

The Republicans were eager to fasten the responsibility for the passage of the bill, if it did pass, upon the Democrats, but seemed to be at a loss how to do so without endangering themselves. Tom Read and the most of his associates voted with the anti-silver Democrats upon the metion to lay the bill on the table, but woted with the silver men whenever a motion to algourn was made. They were willing to vote to kill the hill outright, but were not willing to postpone the flight. They evidently saw that while an adjournment would end the legislative day and terminate the special order, it would not prevent the Committee on Rules from making another special order. The absence of two New York members without pairs prevented the utter rout of Mr. Bland.

L—THE TALK.

The fight began on Tuesday, March 22. There had been preliminary skirmishes in | present rules of the House. Committee of the Whole on various bills tha indicated bitter feeling. The contest opened. however, with the best of feeling. Gen. Traces erhibited a restive spirit by making the point of order that the bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole. He claimed that it becossarily involved an appropriation, and under the rules it should be considered. like appropriation bills, in Committee of the Whole. It was the same point that Gov. Dingler of Maine raised when Mr. Bland reported the bill to the House and it was placed upon the House calendar. Speaker Crisp had decided against Gov. Dingley when the question was first mised, and he now sustained his former

ruling by deciding against Mr. Tracey. There was some trouble as to the division of time. It was claimed that it was a party question, and that the time should be evenly divided. Bland, however, insisted that it was not a party measure. All were independent on it. He stated the hour at which he would call the previous question, on the third day, and Denel the debate in a musterly manner. Boarke Cockran declared it to be one of the best speeches that he had ever heard on the of the House. He added that it was full d holes, however, and that it could be easily forn to piecus. He did the work himself on the third day of the debate.

The debate lasted three days and two nights. The feature of the first day's debate was the Absonncement, with every demonstration of 87 by Gen. Tracer, the most prominent antieller leader, that Roger Q. Mills had been elected a Senator from Texas. It was received with great applause on both sides of the ise, the galleries joining in enthusiastically. The Congressional Record gives an exagger-Red idea of the debate. The members of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures Schhad their hour, if demanded. The Speaker bace the recognitions, preferring the requests members of the committee, who shared their time generously. Aside from this, Bland had secured ununimous consent that any member might have leave to print ds remarks upon the bill. Thus many a sech was printed that was never delivered. Those who tried to make a two-hour's speech intwenty minutes talked that length of time, at printed the whole speech in the Record. femarkable speeches, however, were ate, and much interest was manifested. there was a quorum in the House even at aight, something that it is impossible to secure pension nights. The members crowded sound the leading speakers and listened with agen interest. At times the main aisle was saked with eager hearers. Anon the crowd said surge to one of the wings of the hall, some new member was enlivening the with his eloquence. The gaileries were screed with specialors. The doorways were small specialors. The doorways were smalled and the atmosphere was at time sufficient. At hight the galleries joined in the splause, and everything went on swimming-

Northern Democrats who spoke for free fiver Messrs, Weadock, Stout, and Whitt-Michigam, Layton or Onio, and Williams hots. The only Southern Democrat who eagainst it was Gen. Brawler of Charles-As interesting a speech as was made in the was that delivered by the Hon. William lekeinan of Nebraska. He is a young who has preempted his own farm, built was do house, and to day lives in it, when me, He compares favorably with Messrs, and Williams. He is evidently a close cat and thoroughly understands the challracted much attention. The best hattacted much attention. The best had so it had of Mr. Bartine of Newado. His

dollar for what yas only worth seventy cents, and that the weran who received a pension would receive less than seventy cents when he ought to receive a dollar. "Now." replied Mr. Bartine, "ge will suppose that the honest pensioner in Nevada happens to be a miner. He takes his saver to the mint and receives in return a paper dollar. When he draws his pension he receives a similar paper dollar. Each is the same in value. If he puts them in his packetbook he can't tell them apart. Yet Mr. Harter would have us believe that the paper dollar that he receives as a pensioner is worth thirty cents less than the paper dollar he received as a miner."

Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Boit of the Soft Sea Gale," made a telling argument supposed the maching the Speaker's desk, at the place where lischard Yaux was accustomed to address the House in the last Congress. His arguments were delivered with startling earnestness, and in a thrilling tone of voice. All the members of the House were grouned around him. In reply to some remarks made by William Henry Hannibal Hatch of Missouri, Mr. English said: "Sir, I have been a Democrat for fifty-three years, through storm and sunshine, at all times and places, and here, in my old age, the oldest man but one in this House. Live to find myself read out of the party by a gentleman who has gone dallying with the karmers' Alliance and other outside heresies."

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These remarks thrilled the House. Bitter feeling had been shown in the debate preceding. In reply to a question from Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, Mr. Harter of Ohio hast said that if David B. Hill was a free sliver man he would not support him, even if he received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. At this Mr. Livingston, waving his hand toward Messrs, Williams, Hoar, and Harter, shouted with significant emphasis: "All the Democracy here is in that crowd means Cleveland against the world, or a Republican or a Mugwump. You can't squeeze one ounce of Democracy out of the whole crowd."

On the last day of the debate Mr. Hatch referred to this incident and contrasted the threats of the Mugwumps of the North with the action of the Democratic members of the Farmer's Alliance in the South. Mr. Williams of Massachusetts asked whether he could afford to exchange them.

"Yea," thundered Mr. Hatch, "I would gladly exchange the gentleman from Massachusetts for the sockless statesman from Kaussas, and throw in his colleague for the young Democrat from Georgia, who has wandered from the fold, seeking strange gods."

Hatch was thoroughly aroused and scored the Mugwumps without merey. His speech gave rise to much Democrate murnuring, even among the silver men. Not long alterward Mr. Patterson of Tennessee tried to throw oil upon the troubled waters. "I desire," said he, "to express my unqualified disapprobation of the speech delivered by the gentleman from Missouri. I denythat it represents the Democracy of this country. I deny that the question now pending is a party question. I shall support this bill, when the called but I recognize the movement there as the harbinger of victory in November next. When the Chicago Convention meets, the great is also the barbinger of victory in November next. When the Chicago Convention meets, t

TI.-THE FIGHT. It was 5 o'clock when Mr. Bland called for the previous question. The hall buzzed like a beenive. There was intense excitement in the galleries. Speaker Crisp seized the gavel with a firm grip, and nerved himself for the coming contest. The cloak rooms were emptied, and nearly every man was in his seat. Even the pages were interested, and Major Serews and his assistants came out of the library to witness the struggle. There were a score of ex-Congressmen upon the floor and several Senators. Bland looked firm and confident. Tracey and his young Massachusetts colleagues wore an auxious look.

"The gentleman from Missouri," said Speaker Crisp. "demands the previous question upon the pending bill and amendments to the engrossment and third reading of the bill." Julius Casar Burrows of Kalamazoo aros

from the small but compact body of Republirans. "Pending that I desire to make a motion which takes precedence." he said. "I move to lay the pending bill upon the table. and on that I demand the year and nave."

"The Chair." replied Speaker Crisp. hear the gentleman on the question after the question has been taken on the demand for the previous question."

The attention of the Chair," said Mr. Bur-"will be called to clause 4 of rule 16 of the That clause read as follows:

When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to fix the day to which the liques shall adjourn, to adjourn, to take a recess, to lay on the table, and for the previous question.

The Speaker decided the motion in order. and the fight was on. Burrows promptly demanded the yeas and pays. His action inspirited the anti-silver Democrats. It indicated that the great body of the Republicans would come to their aid if they would nut forth their best efforts. The tabling of the bill at this time meant its death. Mr. Hatch of Missouri, fearing this, shouted, "Mr. Speaker, does that carry with it all the amendments?" "Yes," replied Judge Crisp, "that disposes

The yeas and nays were ordered amid intense excitement. Eighty Democrats and 68 Republicans had voted to table the bill and 12 Republicans and 135 Democrats and Farmers' Alliance members had voted not to table. The Speaker said: "This is a very important question, and the Chair will direct the Clerk to

The vote was recapitulated. When the Clerk began to foot up the list, all sorts of rumors were running through the House. Bland sa at his desk, bent forward and leaning upon his ellows, with Enodgrass of Tennessee and Price of Louisiana at his side, chins in hand. The leaders in the fight were grouped in the arena, fronting the Speaker. anxiously conferring. Speaker Crisp sat watching the clerks below him. It was known that the vote was very close. Each side was anxious to be in a position to move a recon-

anxious to be in a position to move a reconsideration, if the battle went against it. This motion could only be made by one who had word on the winning side. All were at sea, however, Just then Speaker Crisp said: "The Cle k will call my name."

His name was called and he voted nay. His name was called and he voted nay. Suddenly there was a rush from the back of the hall. Mr. Enlose of Tennessee entered the main dogrway in a great hurry. He had been detained by the committee investigating the charges against Pension Commissioner Haum. Hie had asked a page to call him when the roll call Legan. The page had failed to do so, Enlose appeared at the Speaker's desk and requested the privilege of voting. Unfer the rules the Speaker was compelled to dony it. Mr. Dickerson of Kentucky then asked for another recapitulated again. Mr. Outhwaite objected, and the Speaker replied. "The Chair cannot crifer it." By this time it was rumored that the cast-

and the Speaker replied. The Chart Canadoric order it."

"By this time it was rumored that the casting vote of the Speaker had made it at the vote. The bill could not be tabled on a tie vote. As the Speaker was about to announce the result Mr. Herbert of Alabama appeared in the arena. He shouted, "Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote."

"Was the gentleman in the hall and failed to hear his name called?" the Speaker asked.

"I was in the hall a part of the time." Mr. Harbert replied.

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"I was in the hall a part of the time." Mr. Harbert replied.

"Was the gentleman present and failed to hear his name called?" the Speaker repeated.

"I cannot say that." Mr. Herbert responded.

"Then." replied Mr. Crisp. "the Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's request."

At this Mr. Bland, fee ful that he had lost the fight, claimed the Speaker's attention. "I desire to change my vote from nay to yea." he shouted.

The Speaker looked at him, but did not order the Clerk to make the change. Bland instantly said, "I withdraw it."

Amid impressive silence the Speaker took the memorandum of the result of the vote from the Clerk's hand and said: "On this question the yeas are 148, nays 148, and the motion is lost."

The record shows that ten Southern Democrats voted with the anti-silver men, and forty withern Democrats voted with the anti-silver men, and forty orthern Democrats voted with the shiver mon. Only three were from districts east of Lake Frie. The fight had been lost by the absence of two New Yorkers.

Burrows's effort to kill the bill having failed. Air, Outhwaite of Ohle tried a fank movement. He moved that the House adjourn. If this motion was carried the special order would expire and the bill drop to the ground. The

anti-silver men urged the Republicans to join them in the flank movement, but they refused. The motion was lost by a vote of 120 to 140; only niceteen of the Republicans voting with the anti-silver men. Reed and Burrows both voted arginst it.

wied against it.

Long before this the illuminated ceiling was flooded with gaslight. The coat of arms of the States twinkled above like constellations in the heavens, and there was a mellow glow in the chamber. Meantime Tom Johnson of Ohlo, who had voted for free sliver for that purpose, moved for a resonsideration of the vote by which the House had refused to table the bill. Scouts were sent in search of the two absent New Yorkers. The silver men were also active. The wore hunting up Mr. Cooper, who had been busy in the Raum investigation.

The spectators in the galleries watched the scene with intense interest, while the throng in the corridors became so great that it was difficult to get through them. Mr. Breskinridge of Kentucky was anxious to defer the fight till 100 clock in the morning, but Mr. Johnson instead upon action on his motion to reconsider. Mr. Blands and to table it. The yea and may vie on Bland's motion showed another tie, 145 to 145. This time the titurned out to Mr. Blands disadvantage. His motion was placed to table it is motion was placed in the silver men were resultored by Messers. Cooper of Indiana, Elliot of South Carolina, Enlow of Tennessee, and Wike of Dinols, and the anti-sliver men by Johnson of Ohio, W. A. Stons of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wadswand of New York, and Col. Herbert of Alabands and the anti-sliver men by Johnson of Ohio, W. A. Stons of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wadswand of New York, and Col. Herbert of Alabands and the anti-sliver men were warry and wastering some of the Clerk to recapitulate the names of those voting.

Mr. Johnson's motion to reconsider the vote, by which the House refused to table the pending bill, was then put to the House, on a yea and may vote. The anti-sliver men were warry and wastering seem of the constraints them.

It will be noticed that the Speaker, of his own accord, had before this lives were also referred the Clerk to recapitulation, and declared the motion lost. In an instant th

accord. In vain did Tom Reed assert that in the Fiftieth Congress the Clerk always recapitulated the vote unless unanimous consent was given to dispense with it. Speaker Crisp stood by the rule. It did not provide for any recapitulation. Meantime Mr. Cockran appealed from the decision of the Chair. The feeling had again grown very bitter and the House was riotous. Cockran strennously insisted that the vote was not recorded correctly. The tumult was finally quelled by Silver Dollar Bland. Rising in his seat he said that if any gentleman on the floor stated that he thought there were inaccuracies in the roll call, he hoped that it would be recapitulated, and he asked unanimous consent for a recapitulation. The Speaker replied that if any gentleman had stated that he had reason to believe that there was an error in the count, the Chair would have asked unanimous consent for a recapitulation. The Chair did now very cheerfully ask unanimous consent for it. There were loud eries of "That's right," and immense applause. Unanimous consent was given and Mr. Cockran withdrew his appeal.

The Clerk recapitulated the vote. When he had concluded a well-knit gentleman with a pleasant face and full as much hair as Ashbel F. Fitch, appeared before the Speaker's desk. He was Mr. Meyer of New Orleans. He announced that he had answered to his name and voted in the affirmative. That vote had not appear upon the Clerk's roll. The Speaker's seak. He for the speaker's desk. He was Mr. Meyer of New Orleans. He announced that he had answered to his name and voted in the affirmative. That vote had not been recorded by the Clerk, Mr. Huff of Pennsylvania also stated that he had voted yea when his name was called, and that it did not appear upon the Clerk's roll. The Speaker's seaker's seaker was not creeded. The Chair thinks that carries with it, by implication, if not otherwise, the right to correct any errors that may be apparent. The gentlemen from Louisiana and Pennsylvania having stated that they did vote, it is not their fault that

At this there was loud applause and cries of "Bravol" The storm died away as quickly as it had begun.

The vote upon tabling the bill early in the evening was 148 to 148. The vote upon reconsideration was 148 to 150. Ton Johnson, who had voted against tabling, had voted for a reconsideration. This reduced the silver vote one, and added one vote to the anti-silver column, making it 14%. Mr. Herbert of Alabama gave the additional vote. The loss of Johnson's vote was made up to the silver men by Mr. Enloe of Tennessee.

The question then again came upon Mr. Burrows's motion to table the pending bill. The anti-silver men took good care this time to ask for a recapitulation before the vote was announced. It was well that they did so. The vote had hardly been recapitulated before Dan Lockwood indignantly shouted, "My name was called, and I voted aye in a strong voice. It is not recorded.

The Speaker ordered his name to be recorded. The House again became a bedlam, when Mr. Outwaite shouted that a gentleman had been recorded as voting in the negative who was not in the House. He referred to his colleague, Mr. Donavan, who was not present, nor had he been present during the roll call. So he was informed by gentlemen who had been looking for him.

Mr. Livingston replied that he had been here,

was not in the House. He referred to his colleague, Mr. Donavan, who was not present, nor had he been present during the roll call. So he was informed by gentlemen who had been looking for him.

Mr. Livingston replied that he had been here, and that he had voted when his name was called. At this Mr. McRae denied the right of Mr. Outhwalte to change the tally of the Clerk. There was a sharp spat between Mr. McHae and Mr. Fitch. The confusion was unbounded, and things looked threatening. The Speaker endeavored to restore order, and called upon the Sergeant-at-arms. Ike Hill carried the great silver mace up the main alsic. The members gave way as it came near them, but Mr. Livingston of Georgia did not move fast enough. Mr. Hill conducted him to his seat with great gravity. Meantime a well-known silver man dandled the excited Mr. Fitch upon his knee. Notwithstanding the bitter feeling prevailing, the sight was too much for the gravity of the House. It burst into a roar of laughter. The feeling was somewhat calmed when Mr. Dungan of Ohlo asserted that he had been detained on committee duty, and that as he was entering the hall he had met Mr. Donavan going out. He asked him what was going on, and he replied that there was a roll call. Whether he voted or not did not know.

Upon the assurance that Mr. Donavan's vote would not change the result at 155 in favor of taoling the bill to 148 against it. Tom Johnson of Ohlo voted with the silver host under the mistaken impression that he might move for another reconsideration, and Mr. Meyer had disappeared. Mr. Cooper reappeared and voted with the silver men. Mr. Johnson afterward moved to reconsider the vote, but the Speaker announced the result as 145 in favor of taoling the bill to 148 against it. Tom Johnson of Ohlo voted with the silver men. Mr. Johnson afterward moved to reconsider the vote, but the Speaker ruled the motion out of order. "Under general parliamentary law and rulos." he said. "there could not be a repetition of such motions to take a recess, to adjourn,

Killed His Paramour and Himself, OMAHA, March 27 .- Abner N. Gafford, a young travelling man from Manning, lowa, shot and killed Mabel Stevens, and then killed himself, in an assignation house here last night. The bodies were discovered this morning. Gafford came to Omaha about a week ing. Gafford came to Omain about a week ago, met the Stevens woman, and since that time he has been stopping at the house with her. It is surmised that he wanted Miss stevens to accompany him to Denver, and as she refused to go he killed her, and then ended his own life. Gafford travelled for Fish Bros., wholesale butter and egg merchants at Manning. His parents, who are prominent, live in Des Moines, lows. The girl's name is kooney. Her parents live in Denver.

IDAHO CITY, March 18. - The Elmira Company of Banner have a larger and richer ore body on the 400-foot level of the Wolverine than any ever found in the mine. The twentystamp silver mill has run without cessation during the winter, but will be compelled to shut down in a few weeks, as wood is running

The new lixeviation works at Quarlyburg. which have been in operation eight or ten days, are now considered a success, and the owners of several mines carrying large quantities of sulphurets will resume work on them soon. The new owners of the Franklin mine at Pine Grove, near Rocky Bar, will soon place

the stock on the Boards in London and commence work. Concentration works will be erected and the vein tapped at the depth of 300 feet. The vein is from 16 to 22 feet wide. and the ore will all pay to mill. Several placer claims are now working here.

and a long and prosperous run is expected, as the ground in the mountains is thoroughly The Banner tunnel at Banner is now in 1,000 feet. When in 1,500 the Panamint mine will

be cut at the depth of 300 or 400 feet. The tunnel has to go 2,500 feet more to reach the Banner mine. The Boulder five-stamp mill on Fik Crock.

which was completed late last fall, is making a fine record, turning out over \$100 gold per The ten-stamp custom mill to be erected at

Boise City has been ordered. It will have plenty to do from the day it starts. Many prospectors will rush into Deadwood, Sheep Mountain, and Seafoam districts in the course of a few weeks. The mines working there have developed into very valuable pronerties, and those high and rugged mountains are covered all over with rich floats. It may

be considered certain that many new and valnable mines will be discovered before the close of the year. The chances for early wagon road communication will stimulate prospect-ing in those isolated districts to a considerable extent. At present it does not pay to handle ores carrying less than from 150 to 200 ounces silver per ton. Sinking continues in the main shaft of the

Elmore mine at Rocky Bar. As soon as another 100-foot level is opened the fifty-stamp mill will resume crushing. Several of the gold nines at Rocky Bar are working, and two or three mills will be kept crushing through the summer. C.O. Norcross, superintendent of the Blaine

mine and mill, will return from Boston soon to esume operations. Work has been going on in the mine during the winter, and it is now considered a valuable property. Several locations have been made in the edge of Long Valley on veins carrying toth gold and silver. The ledges are large, and, it

is believed, will develop into good mines. Several placer claims on streams emptying into the valley will be worked this year.

The smelters at flayhorse and Clayton, Custer county, will be "blown in" soen. The mines in these districts, which have been working for about ten years, are went developed. A large amount of ores have been extracted during the winter, and the product of silver and lead will be large this year.

Consiberable work is going on in the Seven Devils copper district. Washington county, and there is much talk of two or three new smelters to be erected this year. Copper is more abundant there than at any other point in Idaho.

NOTES FROM NEW MEXICO. Several placer claims on streams emptying

Silver City. March 21.—A syndicate of Pennsylvania capitalists purchased thirty-one iron mines in the Hanover district in this county last week. The syndicate paid \$110,000 cash for the mines, besides allowing W. H. Newcomt, who owned nine of the mines sold, to retain an interest. The mines purchased are the bestiron mines in New Mexico, and much of the ore runs over (0) per cent, iron. These mines have supplied large quantities of ore to the smelters at El Paso and Socorro, and contracts which call for about 30,000 tons of from ore per annum, which were made by W. H. Newcomb, have been turned over to the company. The Silver City and Northern Bailroad Company, which built a railroad to the Hanover district last year, owns a number of iron mines in the district, and the Pennsylvania syndicate will endeavor to purchase the entire property; NOTES FROM NEW MEXICO. in the district, and the l'ennsylvania syndicate will endeavor to purchase the entire property; but if this cannot be done a new railroad will be built to the mines to handle the ore, as the Silver City and Northern Railroad Company recently cancelled the through rate on iron ore, which stopped all shipments of iron from the district except that belonging to the railroad

district except that belonging to the railroad company.

The syndicate was represented here by Lewin W. Barringer of Philadelphia, who closed the deal, and it was reported here on Saturday that the purchasers were Carnegie, Philase Co., but it has since been ascertained that Barringer and Brock are both members of the syndicate, which is composed of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh capitalists.

The iron deposits in the Hanover district are very extensive, and there is practically no limit to the amount of ore which can be produced. The expense of mining is very small, and the ore can be mined and put on board the cars at Hanover for less than \$1 a ton.

Alvin F. Sortwell of Boston has gone out to the Mogollons to look at the Maud S. mine there, which is being negotiated for by a Boston company. The price asked for the mine is \$50,000.

The Axtee Gold Mining and Milling Company has been reorganized under the name of the Manhattan Gold Mining and Milling Company.

The Artee Gold Mining and Milling Company has been reorganized under the name of the Manhattan Gold Mining and Milling Company, and the stockholders in the old company have been notified that the stock has been assessed 25 cents a share, payable in installments of half a cent a share as the officers of the company may call for it. The assessment has been levied to raise a fund to complete the tunnel, which has been driven over 400 feet into the mountain. The company owns ten quartz claims and one, placer claim in the l'ines Altos district, and a 20-stamp quartz mill here which was completed in the summer of 1880. The mines and mill wore shut down last December, but will be started up again as soon as the assessments which have been called for are available to pay the current expenses which will be incurred in finishing the tunnel. The expenses of the company, other than those on account of the tunnel, can be paid out of the returns of the ore mined. As soon as the tunnel of its completed the expense of mining ore will be considerably reduced, and the property can be worked at a good profit.

A BLACK HILLS CLEAN UP.

DRADWOOD, March 10.—The regular midmonthly clean up of the great mills and smelters in and near this city was brought in vesterday and will be shipped to the Last to-day.
In round numbers the total mid-monthly
shipment will reach the sum of \$240,000, the
largest 15-day run ever shipped from here. Of
this amount the Homestave mine contributed \$175,000, the Golden Leward
\$15,000, Consolidated Milling and Mining Company \$15,000. The Welcome
\$15,000, and the Deadwood Smelting
Company \$20,000. By this time next year
these shipments will be more than doubled, as
the three mills now in course of construction
and several more to be built will be leading
their mite to swell the sum. The above output does not include that of the small stamp
mills scattered about this section, which ship
their metal in small lots, nor of the immensa
amount of ores that are shipped to Eastern
smelters for reduction.

ITEMS FROM ARIZONA. A BLACK HILLS CLEAN UP.

their metal in small lots, nor of the immense amount of ores that are shipped to Eastern smellers for reduction.

Tucson, March 10.—There are mineral properties here as fine as any in the world, not prospects only, but mines that are paying if filed owners handsomely. The Harqua filed mines for instance, for a long time went beging ging. Finally Hubbard Blowers gaid \$39,000 for the property. They began work has June, and theilifor to monit of Pecember they took and theilifor to monit of Pecember they took and theilifor to monit of Pecember they fook and theilifor to work working about six months, and theilifor the monit of Pecember they fook and theilifor the monit of Pecember they fook and theilifor the monit of Pecember they fook and theilifor to the reduction of the empire and again as much as they have shire ridge that has been in them. The Vulture, though it has been a good producer while worked. The English company that had charge of it knew and has been a good producer while worked. The English company that had charge of it knew and has been a good producer while worked. The English company that had charge of it knew and they are nothing about mining, and their work proved it. Development work was not even completed, and when they gave up tons of rich ore were in sight. Senator Tabor, who has an eye open to a good thing, appreciated its value, or he would not have held on to it so tenaciously. Some day the villure will be one of the least paying in the stockholders are fighting among them now, not because it will not hay, but because the stockholders are fighting among them now, not because it will not hay, but because the stockholders are fighting among them assayers pronounce it one of the test paying in mines in the world. The Copper Queen is one of world-wide reputation, and during 1831.

Arison, too has one of the year to provide the stockholders are fighting among them assayers pronounce it one of the test paying in mines in the world. The Copper Queen is one of world-wide reputation, and during 18

NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

PROSPECTORS EXAMINING SOME NEW IDAHO DISTRICTS.

Seiling New Mexican Iron Mines to Pennsylvania Capitalists - Fine Results of Two Weeks' Work in the Binek Hills—Bome Good Things in Arizona.

The Clork Says the ore is full of gold in every shaft and tunnel. There is every evidence of a prehistorie smeller having been run in that neighborhood, as sing is found in abundance, and the top of Azilan Mountain is covered with ruins.

neighborhood, as sing is found in abundance, and the top of Aztian Mountain is covered with ruins.

Ben Jones, who has leased the John Liftle mine in Chararai Gulch, brought to town today some samples from a rich strike which gave an assay value of \$1,150 to the ton.

A rich strike is reported in the George H. Currey mine near Stanton, and considerable excitement exists over it. Col. Burgoss reports that the new mill at Yarnell will be twenty stamps, and that it will begin operations not later than April 1. The ore from the mine is easy milling, and estimates place the daily reduction at 100 tons. It is free gold and will average \$15 to the ton.

The Black Hawk mine now comes to the front with a two-foot vein of shipping ore. The owners, J. H. Velton and R. C. Moselr, have left a contract to sink a shaft. The contract of, A. L. Furber, struck high-grade ore at forty feet, and from present appearances it is believed the mine is to become one of the bonaugas of the camp.

Messys, Fressainet, Sweeney, and McLean have a splendid silver prospectaliout one mile south of Morencie. A force of men under Harry Dodge is at work taking out a shipment of ore. Mosers, Quick & Co. have struck ore in paving quantities on their lease on the Galena. They have shown perseverance and deserve their success.

HYDRACLIC MINING IN CALIFORNIA. Possibilities of Its Resumption-A Bill in

Washington, March 27.-The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Felton to create the California Débris Commission and to regulate hydraulic mining, is the result of the many meetings held in California with a view to harmonize the interests of the agriculturist and miner and arrive at an understanding by which hydraulic mining could be resumed under such conditions that the agricultural interest should not suffer. Hydraulic mining was by judicial decision suppressed in 1881 and Mr. John B. Hobson in his statement, presented to the Senate Committee on Commerce said: "The recent suppression of hydraulic gold mining by judicial decisions has reduced the annual gold product of California by at least \$10,000,000, has thrown thousands o men out of profitable employment, and has withdrawn enormous sums of money from circulation in various channels of trade." circulation is various channels of trade."

The bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, calls for the appointment of a permanent commission to be known as the California Debris Commission, under the supervision of the chief of engineers and direction of the Secretary of War, and defines the authority and powers of the Commission.

The chormous masses of tailings or débris dumped in the cafions from old hydraulic workings, and which, in the winter freshets of every succeeding year, are gradually works.

workings, and which in the winter freshets of every succeeding year, are gradually working down into the mavigable channels of the greater rivers of which these canons are tributaries, threatened the usefulness of such important waterways as the channels of the Sacramento and San Joaquin river systems. It became necessary on the part of the Government to take some action toward their protection, and a Commission was appointed to investigate the matter. The Commission reported in February, 1891, in layor of impounding dams and other means by which not only should the rivers be protected from further damage, but hydraulic mining could be resumed without damage to the farming interest.

sumed without damage to the larming interest.

The Commission called for by the bill will have extraordinary authority and control over future hydraulic operations. It is to be composed of three officers of the corps of engineers of the United States army detailed by the Secretary of War, and will have its head-quarters in San Francisco. In the event of the passage of the bill in its present form, owners of mining ground desiring to begin hydraulic mining will be required to present to the Commissioners a petition, verified under oath, giving a particular description of the ground intended to be worked, and a detailed account of the methods and extent of the proposed works, and the steps proposed for restraining debris by impounding dams or otherwise. The Commission then appoints a day for the hearing of objections to the proposed mining operations, and sits to take testimons. The decision of the Commission is final, but in case of good cause shown by the defeated party a rehearing is granted. Decision being given in favor of the petitioners, the Commissioners are practically authorized to dietate the manner in which all work is to by the defented party a rehearing is granted. Decision being given in favor of the petitioners, the Commissioners are practically authorized to dictate the manner in which all work is to be done, locate restraining or impounding works, indicate material and manner of construction, and so forth. When all such works have been completed and approved by the Commission, permission is given to the owner to begin maing operations. Some such legislation is necessary for the protection of the navigable rivers, but it gives the members of the Commission enormous power in the direction of works in which such great expenditure is necessary before there is any return of profile.

is necessary below that profil.

Notwithstanding legislation to the contrary, considerable hydraulic mining has been done in California since 1881. Breaking the law meant imprisonment for the superintendent or man in charge of a mine, and all that was make an arrest was to present a Chinaman as the responsible person. John was taken to the lockup, but as his wages were paid, and he had no work to do, there was never any dif-ficulty in finding a candidate for jail when

necessary. THE NEXT LAND RUSH.

Oklahema Towns Filling Up Preparatory

to a Swoop Upon Adjacent Territory. KINGFISHER, Okl., March 27,-Gov. Seny was ere yesterday arranging for surveyors to go to the various county seats in the new Territory. These are to be laid out in lots, blocks, streets, and alleys. The rush continues here. Every train is crowded. People began forming in line at the Land Office door on Friday night. Many slept on the bare ground and others were provided with blankets. Yesterday the line was increased to fifty-three. The wind blew clouds of dust all day, but the men in line sent out for goggles, and, thus protected, retained their places. Food was carried to them by friends, and they declared their intention of remaining till the land was

opened to entry. Et. Reso, Okl., March 27 .- The situation in El Reno is changed only by an increase in the excitement, pending the opening of the new

El Beno is changed only by an increase in the excitement, pending the opening of the new lands. Every manner of man is here, from the gambler from Deadwood to the capitalist from the Lastern States. Each has his favorite scheme, but the most startling one developed is that of an Oklahoma land lawyer, who saw that the "sooner clause" does not apply to tands lying south of the South Canadian liver. Upon this statement many hundreds of boomers pulled for the valley, and others were prevaring to go when a telegram from Secretary Noble was received saying that the "sooner clause" would be enforced.

Inst now the waiting crowd is undecided as to the future. It is said that a telegram has been received from Washington saying that the country will be opened on April 10, and this is backed by official despatches ordering all persons off the reservation under penalty of arrest and imprisonment. El Beno is quiet and orderly, but is filled with schemers all planning to be first. The soldiers declaratory sharks are here in a throng posing as the guardians of the weak.

Unfor the rule of the land office, a man can file claims on only two quarter sections. Then he mant fall to the rear of the line and come up again. This may take him several hours or a day, and then the chances for getting the land he wants are small. The Rock Island has put on an extra train service, and fevery train rolls in crowded to the steps. The court house and all public buildings have been thrown onen and filled with cots to accommodate the steepy.

* Where Woman Rules

She Should Rule Well

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Woman Rules

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makes all food in which it is used wholesome, sweet, and delicate, without the slightest discomfort following its use. Try it once and be convinced. You can get a sample at the Food Exposition, Lenox Lyceum, 59th St. and Madison Ave., New York.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Produce Exchange, N. Y.

MUS. RALDWIN SUES FOR \$230,000. Both Hands Gone, and She Held the Pen in Her Teeth to Make Her Mark,

Mrs. Homer R. Baldwin, who was so badly njured in the Hastings railroad wreck or hristmas eve, has brought a suit for \$250. 000 damages in the Supreme Court against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Her husband has also filed actions in the same court, as administrator of the estates of his mother, Anna M. Baldwin, and his sister, Lillian Baldwin, both of whom were killed in the same accident, for \$5,000 each, the maximum amount recoverable in the event of death.

The complaint says that as a result of the The complaint says that as a result of the accident Mrs. Baldwin lost both hands, both ears, both eyes, and all the hair on her head, was burned very severely about the face and internally, and received severe injury to her skull. The complaint further allegas that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its directors for several years prior to the time of the accident in question, failed and neglected to procure and put in use along the portion of their road where the accident occurred certain machinery and mechanical appliances suitable for preventing collisions of trains running in the same direction, notwithstanding the fact that these appliances were in practical use on other railroads and on other portions of the Central's system.

The case was prepared by the law firm of Carrington and Emmerson. Mr. Emmerson took the complaint to Yonkers on Thursday evening last for Mrs. Baldwin to sign and swear to. Mr. Emmerson thought that it would be sufficient for Mrs. Baldwin to tought that it would be aufficient for Mrs. Baldwin to that it was necessary for Mrs. Baldwin to hold the pen merely. But the Westchester county notary, whom it was necessary for all in. insisted that she make some mark upon the paper. So it was necessary for Mrs. Baldwin to hold the pen between, her teeth while her husband moved her head, thereby making a crooked black mark upon the paper.

Lawyer Carrington said yesterday that they had hesitated in bringing the suit before owing to the precarious condition of Mrs. Baldwin. She is now thought to be on the road to final recovery. There are several more severe surgical operations to be performed, however. It is proposed to bring her into court if she is able to eome.

"In their answer to the complaints to the two suits filed by Mr. Baldwin." Lawyer Caraccident Mrs. Baldwin lost both hands, both

is proposed to bring her into court if she is able to come.

"In their answer to the complaints to the two suits filed by Mr. Baldwin." Lawyer Carrington said. "the company set up what is termed an affirmative defence. They throw the entire responsibility for the accident upon the shoulders of the brakeman who failed to signal the approaching train, which crashed into the one which was stalled; and further claim that inasmuch as Mrs. Baldwin and her daughter were travelling on passes the printed contract on the back of the passes, released the company from all damages. It is fair to presume that the company will make a similar answer to Mrs. Baldwin's complaint. We say that the Baldwin's were not riding on passes. This will make it necessary for the company to prove that they were. And we know that they cannot produce a pass for Mrs, Homer It. Baldwin."

FOOD AND NO QUESTIONS.

Mrs. Lamadrid Does Not Pretend that Her Coffee Stands Are a Scientific Charity. "They investigate and don't feed; I feed and don't investigate."

That is the way in which Mrs. J. M. Lama drid, who directs the management of the St Andrew's one-cent coffee stands contrasts the work of the Charity Organization Society with her own. A SUN reporter found Mrs. Lama

work of the Charity Organization Society with her own. A Sun reporter found Mrs. Lamadrid yesterday afternoon in her handsomely furnished apartments in the Berkeley. 111 Montagno street, Brooklyn, and called her attention to the attack upon her work by Secretary Charles D. Kellogg of the Charity Organization Society, which was printed in This Sun of yesterday. Mr. Kellogg had declared that the St. Andrew's coffee stands are akind of charity that New York doesn't want. He said that they were in the interest of lazy people, encouraged idleness, and drew into the city crowds of tramps and beggars. He characterized the scheme as a business venture, a speculation for private gain, and hinted that there was considerable profit in it.

Mrs. Lamadrid treated the affair as a good joke. She read the article through carefully and laughed. "This isn't the first time I have heard from Mr. Kellogg," she said. "He has written to me several times in years past asking for a personal interview in regard to my work, and I have always refused him one. I do not know Mr. Kellogg. I am doing my work in my own way, and I deny his right, or the right of anybody else to demand of me an accounting. It costs me from \$2.000 to \$3.000 every year out of my own means to maintain this charity. I do not solicit public aid, except at Thanksgiving time, when we give a free dinner to 1.500 or 2.000 persons. Then I receive contributions of provisions. But where we give a public entertainment in aid of the work, it is then that I hear from Mr. Kellogg. I have never given an accounting the only the solicit bother invested with philosophy or with discussions upon the results of charity. All I know is that there are poor people, and always will be, tramps and leggars and the rest, and they will be, tramps and leggars and the rest, and they will be the and a member of the philosophy or with a chean demand on an empty stomach."

BROOKLYN'S NEW POST OFFICE.

Opened for Business Yesterday Morning-Two Empty Beer Kegs. Brooklyn's new Post Office in the new Fed-

eral building in Johnson and Washington streets was opened for business yesterday. By aidnight Saturday everything belonging to the Government in the old Post Office, half a block away, had been moved into the new quarters. Chief Inspector Wheeler came on from Washington to superintend the transfer of the big safes containing money orders, stamps, and valuable documents. At 11:30 Saturday night business ceased at the old Post Pfflee. A dozen or more men stood in front of a stamp window anxious to be the last one to buy a stamp in the old building. Just as the stamp window was to be closed a clerk rushed out and threw down two cents for a stamp.

That was the last one sold. Postmaster Collins, Assistant Postmaster

Postmaster Collins, Assistant Postmaster Samuel Smith. Superintendent of Delivery Walter Smith. Cashier A. T. Sullivan, and almost all the clerks and carriers were present to say good-by to the old place. When the office had been closed, the Postmaster and the others went to the new building, where they put things in order to begin work.

At 2 o'clock A. M. the first regular mail to New York was sent from the new Post Office. The stamp window was opened at 7 o'clock. Twoseore men were grouped in front of the window. Each was determined to be the first to buy a stamp. James H. De Witt, a clerk in the Post Office, outgeneralled them. He proudly brought away the coveted transportation check of Uncle Sam.

A lot of people dropped into the Post Office during the day. They said envious things of the officials and employees when they noticed that two empty beer kegs stood at the curb in front of the building. It was said the kegs dropped from a brewery wagon, and that as no one came around to take them away a policeman stood them at the curb. Assistant l'ostmaster Smith declared that they were empty when they fell. There is to be a reception in honor of the opening of the new Post Office to-night in the old building.

Work on the new building was begun in 1883. Including the site and structure the cost to the Government has been about \$2,000,000. The building, the style of which is Romanesque, is of Hoswell granite, four stories high, with a frontage of 236 feet on Johnson street and over 100 on Washington street. There are entrances on both streets. The main floor is occupied by the Post Office, and on the upper floors, which will not be ready until May 1, will be the offices of the United States Court. United States District Attorney, Collecter of Internal Revenue, Marshal, and other Federal officials.

RAN INTO JUDGE ANDREWS'S HORSES. Mr. Tinker's Conchman Accused of Careless

Driving in the Park. Supreme Court Justice George P. Andrews was complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning against Paul Peterson, coachman for Broker Henry C. Tinker of 48 East Fifty-seventh street. Mrs. Tinker is a daughter of Joseph Larocque, who appeared

Judge Andrews said that about 5 o'clock on saturday afternoon he was driving eastward along the east drive in Central Park. He was nearly in the middle of the road. At his right, and slightly in advance, were two other carriages, and a short way ahead and coming toward him was another. Peterson was behind lim. In trying to get ahead Peterson turned to pass the Judge on the left, Judge Andrews saw Peterson just as hecame up, and expected a collision as the wheels nearly locked. The Judge pulled his horses to the right. After clearing the Judge's planeton Peterson swung his horses to the right, and the brougham struck the Judge's nigh horse-a brown one-on the flank and foreleg. Judge Andrews called to Park Policeman Fitzpatrick, who arrested Peterson.

Peterson says the Judge told him he had passed him once before in the Park. He says that Judge Andrews any him trying to pass, and so swung his horses to prevent it. The Judge says he was driving slowly, while Peterson was going rapidly. Peterson denies this. nearly in the middle of the road. At his right,

this. Peterson was paroled in the custody of Mr. Larocquo for a further hearing.

He Was Penniless and Friendless.

Last Friday an old white-haired man hobbled into the Woodstock Hospital at 815 Union avenue. Morrisania. He described himself as a teacher of languages. He had fallen in the street a few days before, he said, and the street a few days before, he said, and the shock had made him ill. He gave his name as Karl Braun, and said he was born in Hanover, Canada, and was 73 years old, penniless, and friendless. Dr. Max Krimke, the house surgeon, gave him a room. A nurse carried Braun's breakfast to his room about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and found the old man suspended by the neck from the bedroom door by a rope which he had made by tearing the sheet into strips.

